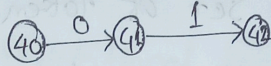


Ans 1 a)

$$L = \{w | w \text{ in } 0^*1\}$$

0,1

NFA:



ON	0	1
40	{40, 41}	{40}
41	$\emptyset$	{42}
*42*	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

Ans 1. b)

Given:

NFA -  $M_1$

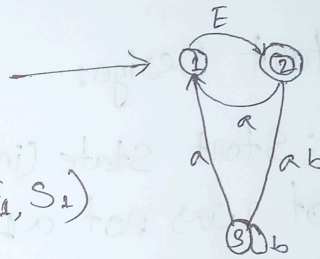
$$M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_1, q_1, F_1, S_1)$$

$$Q_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \{a, b\}$$

$$q_1 = 1$$

$$F = \{2\}$$



①

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Ans 1. c) Non Terminals are syntactic variables that denote sets of strings. The nonterminals define sets of strings that help define the language generated by the grammar a set of tokens known as terminal symbols ( $\Sigma$ ). Terminals are the basic symbols from which strings are formed.

Ans 4. b) Build a DFA for the following language:  
 $L = \{w \mid w \text{ is a bit string which contains the substring } 11\}$

\* Start Design:

\*  $q_0$ : Start state (initially at), also means the most recent input was not a 1

\*  $q_1$ : ~~it~~ has never seen 11 but the most recent input was a 1

\*  $q_2$ : has seen at least once.

(2)



Ans - 5. (a) : Definition of Turing machine: A Turing machine consists of the following.

- ① An Alphabet  $\Sigma$  of input letters.
- ② An input Tape partitioned into cells having infinite many locations in one direction. The input string is placed on the tape starting its first letter on the cell  $i$ . The rest of the tape is initially filled with blanks ( $\square$ s).

③



Ans - 3. b) :- Difference between Regular Language and Context Free Language.

RLs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Regular exprs.</li><li>* OR</li><li>* = D FSms</li><li>* Recognize</li><li>* minimize FSms</li><li>* closed under:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* concatenation</li><li>* union</li><li>* kleene star</li><li>* intersection</li><li>* complement</li></ul></li><li>* pumping theorem</li><li>* <math>D = ND</math></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* context-free grammar</li><li>* = NPDAs</li><li>* parse</li><li>* Find unambiguous grammar</li><li>* Reduce nondeterminism in PDAs</li><li>* find efficient parsers</li><li>* closed under<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* concatenation</li><li>* union</li><li>* kleene star</li></ul></li><li>* Intersection w/ reg Langs</li><li>* Pumping theorem</li><li>* <math>D \neq ND</math></li></ul>

(4)

(3)



Ans-3. a) The Chomsky hierarchy, as originally defined by Noam Chomsky, comprises four types of languages and their associated grammars and machines.

Language	Grammar	Machine	Example
Regular language	Regular grammar * Right-linear grammar * Left-linear grammar	Deterministic or non-deterministic finite state acceptor	$a^*$
Context Free Language	Context Free grammar	Non-deterministic pushdown automaton	$a^n b^n$
Context sensitive Language	Context sensitive grammar	Linear bounded automaton	$a^n b^n c^n$
Recursively Enumerable Language	Enumerable Language	Turing machine	Any computable function

This languages form a strict hierarchy; that is Regular language  $\subset$  context free languages  $\subset$  context sensitive language  $\subset$  recursively enumerable language.

(5)

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